### Materials for Project

- Books with pictures of wildlife and plants
- Books with pamphlets concerning wildlife habitats
- Colored pencils
- Data sheets

### Directions

Contact, or let the students contact, one or more individuals or local groups involved with encouraging city plant and animal populations (e.g., garden clubs, environmental associations, Audobon Society, parks department, and others).

Invite representatives of these groups in to discuss planning for urban wildlife. What does the organization do to help wildlife? Ask the speakers to bring pictures or slides.

Help the group choose a site to develop a management plan. The area need not be large; areas ranging from the size of a window box to the size of a city park can be managed for wildlife. Part of a schoolyard, park, vacant lot, right-of-way, or cemetery can be used. Try to choose an area that will not be disturbed when the students implement their plan. Be sure to obtain any necessary permission from the owner or proper authority (principle, neighborhood association, cemetery manager, etc.) and write a thank-you note after the field trip.

Divide students into small groups and instruct them to draw maps of the area noting its good and bad points as wildlife habitat.

Encourage the students to look through the books and pamphlets you have available and to develop a list of species that can live in the habitat and species they would like to see more often. Discuss with the students the positive and negative aspects of increasing these species. Using their maps, they should then design a management plant for these species. This is surprisingly easy to do, and there is a lot of help available. The plans need not be complex. They should include ideas for reducing pollution on the site if possible and for increasing diversity of wildlife habitat by providing self-sustaining sources of food, water, and cover.

Habitat improvements can include: allowing a grassy area to "go wild" (the taller grass will provide food and cover; check city ordinances for guidelines on permitted height of plants), providing nest boxes for squirrels, and planting shrubs for food and cover or as a buffer between a busy area and your "refuge."

Natural food sources (vegetation) are recommended over artificial feeders because they require less maintenance.

Discuss undesirable plant and animal species in the management areas

### Reference

Illinois Department of Natural Resources Retrieved April 22, 2003 from http://dnr.state.il.us/lands/education

# APPENDIX G
# NATIVE AND ADAPTED PLANT LIST

The following list provides plant materials suitable for general use along the Long Beach reach of the Los Angeles River. This list also applies to plantings at RiverLink Connections, along Pathways, and within Destinations. The plants are categorized based on appropriate habitat type as classified in the Urban Nature portion of *The Long Beach RiverLink: Connecting City to River* document. This is not a comprehensive list, however, it does reflect plants appropriate for use in Long Beach based on climate, historical occurrence, and habitat potential.



## General Communities

### Coastal Sage Scrub

Chamise
*Adenostostoma fasciculatum*

Coastal Sagebrush
*Artemesia californica*

Coyote Bush
*Baccharis pilularis*

Monkey flower
*Diplacus longiflorus*

Chaulk Dudleya
*Dudleya pulverulenta*

Coast Brittle Bush
*Encelia californica*

California Fuchsia
*Epilobium canum*

Wild Buckwheat
*Eriogonum fasciculatum*

Golden Yarrow
*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*

Bladder Pod
*Isomeris arborea*

Giant Wild Rye
*Elymus condensatus*

Nevin's Barberry
*Mahonia nevinii*

Bush Monkey Flower
*Mimulus aurantiacus*

Wax Myrtle
*Myrica californica*

Royal Penstemon
*Penstemon spectabilis*

Hollyleaf Cherry
*Prunus ilicifolia*

Spiny Redberry
*Rhamnus crocea*

Lemonade Berry
*Rhus integrifolia*

Sugar Bush
*Rhus ovata*

White Flowering Current
*Ribes indecorum*

White Sage
*Salvia apiana*

Cleveland Sage
*Salvia clevelandii*

Purple Sage
*Salvia leucophylla*

Blake Sage
*Salvia mellifera*

Whooly Blue Curls
*Trichostemma lanatum*

**Oak Woodland**
Columbine
*Aquilegia formosa*

Manzanita spp.
*Arctostaphylos ssp.*

Ceanothus spp.
*Ceanothus spp.*

Western Redbud
*Cercis occidentalis*

California Poppy
*Eschschozia californica*

Toyon
*Heteromeles arbutifolia*

Giant Wild Rye
*Leymus condensatus*

Oregon Grape
*Mahonia aquifolium*

Creeping Mahonia
*Mahonia repens*

Deer Grass
*Muhlengergia rigens*

Purple Needle Grass
*Nasella (Stipa) pulchra*

California Polypody
*Polypodium californicum*

Coast Live Oak
*Quercus agrifolia*

Engelmann Oak
*Quercus engelmannii*

Currants,Gooseberrys
*Ribes spp.*

Coffeberry
*Rhamnus californica*

Hummingbird Sage
*Salvia spathacea*

Blue-eyed Grass
*Sisyrinchium bellum*

California Nightshade
*Solanum douglassii*

**Riparian**
Big Leaf Maple
*Acer macrophyllum*

Box Elder
*Acer negundo var. californicum*

White Alder
*Alnus rhombifolia*

False Inigo Bush
*Amorpha fruticosa*

Colombine
*Aquilegia formosa*

Douglas Mugwort
*Artemesia douglasiana*

Mule Fat
*Baccharis salicifolia*

Soap Lily
*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*

Miners Lettuce
*Claytonia perfoliata*

Dogwood
*Cornus sericea*

California Poppy
*Eschschozia californica*

Velvet Ash
*Fraxinus veluntina*

Toyon
*Heteromeles arbutifolia*

California Coral Bells
*Heuchera spp.*

Pacific Coast Iris
*Iris douglasiana*

Scalebroom
*Lepidospartum squamatum*

Scarlet Monkey Flower
*Mimulus cardinalis*

Western Sycamore
*Platanus racemosa*

Fremont Cottonwood
*Populus fremontii*

Coffeeberry
*Rhamnus californica*

Golden Currant
*Ribes aureum*

Spreading Gooseberry
*Ribes divaricatum*

California Rose
*Rosa californica*

California Blackberry
*Rubus urisinus*

Narrow -Leaved Willow
*Salix exigua*

Goodding's Black Willow
*Salix gooddingii*

Red Willow
*Salix laevigata*

Yellow Willow
*Salix lucida ssp.lasiandra*

Arroyo Willow
*Salix lasiolepis*

Elderberry
*Sambucus mexicana*

Hedge Nettle
*Stachys ajugoides*

Blue-eyed Grass
*Sisyrinchium bellum*

California Bay Laurel
*Umbellularia californica*

California Wild Grapes
*Vitis gerdiana*

**Coastal Salt Marsh**

Saltwort
*Batis maritima*

Saltmarsh Dodder
*Cuscuta salina*

Alkali Heath
*Frankenia salina*

Jaumea
*Jaumea carnosa*

Sea Lavender
*Limonium spp.*

Pickleweed
*Salicornia spp.*

California Cordgrass
*Spartina foliosa*

Seepweed
*Suaeda spp.*

**Coastal Strand/Dune**

Red Sand Verbena
*Abronia maritima*

Silver Beach-bur
*Ambrosia chamissonis*

Beach Saltbush
*Atriplex leucophylla*

Sea Rocket
*Cakile maritima*

Beach Primrose
*Camissonia cheiranthifolia*

Saltgrass
*Distichlis spicata*

Mock Heather
*Ericameria ericoides*

Dune Lupine
*Lupinus chamissonis*

Ice Plant spp.
*Mesembryanthemum spp.*

**Freshwater Marsh**
Yerba Mansa
*Anemopsis californica*

Biennial Sagewor
*Artemisia biennis*

Mosquito Fern
*Azolla filicoides*

Sedge spp.
*Carex spp.*

Western Goldenrod
*Euthamia occidentalis*

Rush spp.
*Juncus spp.*

Duckweed spp.
*Lemna spp.*

Pond Lily
*Nuphar luteum*

Water Smartweeds
*Polygonum amphibium*

Knotweed
*Polygonum arenastrum*

Pondweed spp.
*Potamogeton spp.*

Water-cress
*Rorippa nasturtium-aquatica*

Tule spp.
*Scirpus spp.*

**Valley Grasslands**
Three-awn
*Aristida spp.*

Wild Oats
*Avena spp.*

Brome Grass
*Bromus spp.*

Mariposa Lily
*Calochortus spp.*

Owl's Clover
*Castilleja spp.*

Larkspur
*Delphinium spp.*

Blue Dicks
*Dichelostemma spp.*

Filaree
*Erodium spp.*

California Fescue
*Festuca californica*

Tarweed
*Hemizonia spp.*

June Grass
*Koeleria macrantha*

Giant Wild Rye
*Leymus condensatus*

Ryegrass
*Lolium spp.*

Deer Grass
*Muhlengergia rigens*

Meadow Nemophila
*Nemophila spp.*

Harding Grass
*Phalaris spp.*

Bunchgrass
*Poa spp.*

Coast Live Oak
*Quercus agrifolia*

Engelmann Oak
*Quercus engelmannii*

Valley Oak
*Quercus lobata*

Buttercup
*Ranunculus spp.*

Blue-eyed Grass
*Sisyrinchium bellum*

Sow-thistle
*Sonchus spp.*

Needle-grass
*Stipa spp.*

# Notes